

Genus **Lerodea**

Caterpillar.—Cylindrical, slender, tapering forward and backward from the ninth segment, rapidly diminishing in size posteriorly; the head relatively small, the neck not much strangled; spiracles surrounded by radiating blackish bristles.

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis is relatively slender, gently convex both on the ventral and dorsal aspects, with a curved delicate frontal tubercle. The tongue-case is long and projects for a considerable distance beyond the somewhat short cremaster.

(i) Calpodes ethlius, Cramer, Plate XLV, Fig. 3, ? Plate VI, Fig. 48, chrysalis (The Brazilian Skipper).

Butterfly.—There can be no mistaking this robust and thick-bodied species. The wings on the under side are dull olive, blackish at the base of the primaries, with all the spots of the upper side repeated. Expanse, 2.00–2.15 inches.

Early Stages.—The caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the canna.

It is common in the Gulf States, and ranges north to South Carolina. A stray specimen was once taken at West Farms, New York. Southward it ranges everywhere through the Antilles to Argentina, in South America.

Genus **LERODEA**, Scudder

Butterfly.—The antennae are about half as long as the costa; the club is robust, slightly elongated, with a distinct crook at the extremity; the palpi have the third joint erect, minute, and bluntly conical. The venuration is represented in the cut.

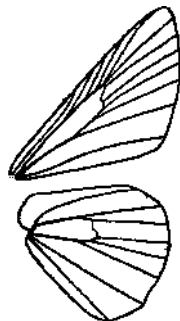


FIG. 173.—Neural line of the genus *Lerodea*

Early Stages.—These are not known.

(i) *Lerodea eufala*, Edwards, Plate XLVI, Fig. 33> 9 (Eufala).

Butterfly.—The plate shows the upper side of the female. The male is not different, except that the fore wings are a little more pointed at the apex. The under side is like the upper

side, but a shade paler. The lower side of the abdomen is whitish. When seen on the wing the creature looks like a small *Prezesa ocola**

Expanse, 1.10-1.20 inch.

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, enlarged,

This butterfly is found in the Gulf States.